Subpart A—General Provisions

SOURCE: 37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 52.01 Definitions.

All terms used in this part but not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in parts 51 and 60 of this chapter.

(a) The term *stationary source* means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit an air pollutant for which a national standard is in effect.

(b) The term *commenced* means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification.

(c) The term *construction* means fabrication, erection, or installation.

(d) The phrases *modification* or *modified source* mean any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the emission rate of any pollutant for which a national standard has been promulgated under part 50 of this chapter or which results in the emission of any such pollutant not previously emitted, except that:

(1) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change, and

(2) The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:

(i) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source;

(ii) An increase in the hours of operation;

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material, if prior to the effective date of a paragraph in this part which imposes conditions on or limits modifications, the source is designed to accommodate such alternative use.

(e) The term *startup* means the setting in operation of a source for any purpose.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) The term *heat input* means the total gross calorific value (where gross calorific value is measured by ASTM Method D2015–66, D240–64, or D1826–64) of all fuels burned.

(h) The term *total rated capacity* means the sum of the rated capacities of all fuel-burning equipment connected to a common stack. The rated capacity shall be the maximum guaranteed by the equipment manufacturer or the maximum normally achieved during use, whichever is greater.

[37 FR 19807, Sept. 22, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 12698, May 14, 1973; 39 FR 42514, Dec. 5, 1974; 43 FR 26410, June 19, 1978]

§ 52.02 Introduction.

(a) This part sets forth the Administrator's approval and disapproval of State plans and the Administrator's promulgation of such plans or portions thereof. Approval of a plan or any portion thereof is based upon a determination by the Administrator that such plan or portion meets the requirements of section 110 of the Act and the provisions of part 51 of this chapter.

(b) Any plan or portion thereof promulgated by the Administrator substitutes for a State plan or portion thereof disapproved by the Administrator or not submitted by a State, or supplements a State plan or portion thereof. The promulgated provisions, together with any portions of a State plan approved by the Administrator, constitute the applicable plan for purposes of the Act.

(c) Where nonregulatory provisions of a plan are disapproved, the disapproval is noted in this part and a detailed evaluation is provided to the State, but no substitute provisions are promulgated by the Administrator.

(d) All approved plans and plan revisions listed in subparts B through DDD of this part and on file at the Office of the Federal Register are approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Notice of amendments to the plans will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The plans and plan revisions are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, N.W., suite 700, Washington, D.C. In addition the plans and plan revisions are available at the following locations:

(1) Office of Air and Radiation, Docket and Information Center (Air Docket), EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Room M1500, Washington, D.C. 20460.

(2) The appropriate EPA Regional Office as listed below:

(i) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, One Congress Street, Boston, MA 02203.

(ii) New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866.

(iii) Delaware, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

(iv) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30365.

(v) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604–3507.

(vi) Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas TX 75202–2733.

(vii) Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66101.

(viii) Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202–2466.

(ix) Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, and Guam. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

(x) Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue Seattle, WA 98101.

(e) Each State's plan is dealt with in a separate subpart, which includes an introductory section identifying the plan by name and the date of its submittal, a section classifying regions, and a section setting forth dates for attainment of the national standards. Additional sections are included as necessary to specifically identify disapproved provisions, to set forth reasons for disapproval, and to set forth provisions of the plan promulgated by the Administrator. Except as otherwise specified, all supplemental information submitted to the Administrator with respect to any plan has been submitted by the Governor of the State.

(f) Revisions to applicable plans will be included in this part when approved or promulgated by the Administrator.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 15080, July 27, 1972; 47 FR 38886, Sept. 3, 1982; 61 FR 16060, Apr. 11, 1996]

§ 52.04 Classification of regions.

Each subpart sets forth the priority classification, by pollutant, for each region in the State. Each plan for each region was evaluated according to the requirements of part 51 of this chapter applicable to regions of that priority.

§ 52.05 Public availability of emission data.

Each subpart sets forth the Administrator's disapproval of plan procedures for making emission data available to the public after correlation with applicable emission limitations, and includes the promulgation of requirements that sources report emission data to the Administrator for correlation and public disclosure.

§ 52.06 Legal authority.

(a) The Administrator's determination of the absence or inadequacy of legal authority required to be included in the plan is set forth in each subpart. This includes the legal authority of local agencies and State governmental agencies other than an air pollution control agency if such other agencies are assigned responsibility for carrying out a plan or portion thereof.

(b) No legal authority as such is promulgated by the Administrator. Where required regulatory provisions are not included in the plan by the State because of inadequate legal authority,

substitute provisions are promulgated by the Administrator.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 60 FR 33922, June 29, 1995]

§52.07 Control strategies.

(a) Each subpart specifies in what respects the control strategies are approved or disapproved. Where emission limitations with a future effective date are employed to carry out a control strategy, approval of the control strategy and the implementing regulations does not supersede the requirements of subpart N of this chapter relating to compliance schedules for individual sources or categories of sources. Compliance schedules for individual sources or categories of sources must require such sources to comply with applicable requirements of the plan as expeditiously as practicable, where the requirement is part of a control strategy designed to attain a primary standard, or within a reasonable time, where the requirement is part of a control strategy designed to attain a secondary standard. All sources must be required to comply with applicable requirements of the plan no later than the date specified in this part for attainment of the national standard which the requirement is intended to implement.

(b) A control strategy may be disapproved as inadequate because it is not sufficiently comprehensive, although all regulations provided to carry out the strategy may themselves be approved. In this case, regulations for carrying out necessary additional measures are promulgated in the subpart.

(c) Where a control strategy is adequate to attain and maintain a national standard but one or more of the regulations to carry it out is not adopted or not enforceable by the State, the control strategy is approved and the necessary regulations are promulgated by the Administrator.

(d) Where a control strategy is adequate to attain and maintain air quality better than that provided for by a national standard but one or more of the regulations to carry it out is not adopted or not enforceable by the State, the control strategy is approved and substitute regulations necessary to attain and maintain the national standard are promulgated.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 19807, Sept. 22, 1972; 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986]

§52.08 Rules and regulations.

Each subpart identifies the regulations, including emission limitations, which are disapproved by the Administrator, and includes the regulations which the Administrator promulgates.

§52.09 Compliance schedules.

(a) In each subpart, compliance schedules disapproved by the Administrator are identified, and compliance schedules promulgated by the Administrator are set forth.

(b) Individual source compliance schedules submitted with certain plans have not yet been evaluated, and are not approved or disapproved.

(c) The Administrator's approval or promulgation of any compliance schedule shall not affect the responsibility of the owner or operator to comply with any applicable emission limitation on and after the date for final compliance specified in the applicable schedule.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 30877, Nov. 8, 1973]

§52.10 Review of new sources and modifications.

In any plan where the review procedure for new sources and source modifications does not meet the requirements of subpart I of this chapter, provisions are promulgated which enable the Administrator to obtain the necessary information and to prevent construction or modification.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 51 FR 40677, Nov. 7, 1986]

§52.11 Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes.

(a) Each subpart identifies portions of the air pollution emergency episode contingency plan which are disapproved, and sets forth the Administrator's promulgation of substitute provisions.

(b) No provisions are promulgated to replace any disapproved air quality

monitoring or communications portions of a contingency plan, but detailed critiques of such portions are provided to the State.

(c) Where a State plan does not provide for public announcement regarding air pollution emergency episodes or where the State fails to give any such public announcement, the Administrator will issue a public announcement that an episode stage has been reached. When making such an announcement, the Administrator will be guided by the suggested episode criteria and emission control actions suggested in Appendix L of part 51 of this chapter or those in the approved plan.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 19807, Sept. 22, 1972]

§ 52.12 Source surveillance.

(a) Each subpart identifies the plan provisions for source surveillance which are disapproved, and sets forth the Administrator's promulgation of necessary provisions for requiring sources to maintain records, make reports, and submit information.

(b) No provisions are promulgated for any disapproved State or local agency procedures for testing, inspection, investigation, or detection, but detailed critiques of such portions are provided to the State.

(c) For purposes of Federal enforcement, the following test procedures and methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any provision of the plan, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test procedures or methods had been performed:

(1) Sources subject to plan provisions which do not specify a test procedure and sources subject to provisions promulgated by the Administrator will be tested by means of the appropriate procedures and methods prescribed in part 60 of this chapter unless otherwise specified in this part.

(2) Sources subject to approved provisions of a plan wherein a test procedure is specified will be tested by the specified procedure.

[37 FR 10846, May 31, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 26032, June 20, 1975; 62 FR 8328, Feb. 24, 1997]

§ 52.13 Air quality surveillance; resources; intergovernmental cooperation.

Disapproved portions of the plan related to the air quality surveillance system, resources, and intergovernmental cooperation are identified in each subpart, and detailed critiques of such portions are provided to the State. No provisions are promulgated by the Administrator.

§ 52.14 State ambient air quality standards.

Any ambient air quality standard submitted with a plan which is less stringent than a national standard is not considered part of the plan.

§ 52.15 Public availability of plans.

Each State shall make available for public inspection at least one copy of the plan in at least one city in each region to which such plan is applicable. All such copies shall be kept current.

§ 52.16 Submission to Administrator.

(a) All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications to the Administrator pursuant to this part shall be submitted in duplicate and addressed to the appropriate Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) The Regional Offices are as follows:

(1) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. EPA Region 1, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, One Congress Street, Boston, MA 02203.

(2) New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. EPA Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866.

(3) Delaware, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. EPA Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

(4) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. EPA

Region 4, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30365.

(5) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. EPA Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604–3507.

(6) Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. EPA Region 6, Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, TX 75202–2733.

(7) Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. EPA Region 7, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66101.

(8) Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. EPA Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202–2466.

(9) Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, and Guam. EPA, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

(10) Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. EPA, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101.

[61 FR 16061, Apr. 11, 1996]

§52.17 Severability of provisions.

The provisions promulgated in this part and the various applications thereof are distinct and severable. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of such provision to other persons or circumstances which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

[37 FR 19808, Sept. 22, 1972]

§52.18 Abbreviations.

Abbreviations used in this part shall be those set forth in part 60 of this chapter.

[38 FR 12698, May 14, 1973]

§52.20 Attainment dates for national standards.

Each subpart contains a section which specifies the latest dates by which national standards are to be attained in each region in the State. An attainment date which only refers to a month and a year (such as July 1975) shall be construed to mean the last day of the month in question. However, the specification of attainment dates for national standards does not relieve any State from the provisions of subpart N of this chapter which require all sources and categories of sources to comply with applicable requirements of the plan—

(a) As expeditiously as practicable where the requirement is part of a control strategy designed to attain a primary standard, and

(b) Within a reasonable time where the requirement is part of a control strategy designed to attain a secondary standard.

[37 FR 19808, Sept. 22, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 34535, Sept. 26, 1974; 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986]

§52.21 Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

(a) *Plan disapproval.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is better than the national ambient air quality standards. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable, in subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated by reference into the applicable implementation plans for various States, as provided in subparts B through DDD of this part. Where this section is so incorporated, the provisions shall also be applicable to all lands owned by the Federal Goverment and Indian Reservations located in such State. No disapproval with respect to a State's failure to prevent significant deterioration of air quality shall invalidate or otherwise affect the obligations of States, emission sources, or other persons with respect to all portions of plans approved or promulgated under this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

(1)(i) *Major stationary source* means:

(*a*) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act: Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft

pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants, fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants;

(b) Notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act; or

(c) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, as a major stationary source, if the changes would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(ii) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(iii) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(*a*) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(*b*) Kraft pulp mills;

(*c*) Portland cement plants;

(*d*) Primary zinc smelters;

(*e*) Iron and steel mills;

(*f*) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(*g*) Primary copper smelters;

(*h*) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(*i*) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(*j*) Petroleum refineries;

(*k*) Lime plants;

(*l*) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(*m*) Coke oven batteries;

(*n*) Sulfur recovery plants;

(*o*) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(*p*) Primary lead smelters;

(*q*) Fuel conversion plants;

(*r*) Sintering plants;

(*s*) Secondary metal production plants;

(*t*) Chemical process plants;

(*u*) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(*v*) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(*w*) Taconite ore processing plants;

(*x*) Glass fiber processing plants;

(*y*) Charcoal production plants;

(*z*) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more that 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and

(*aa*) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(2)(i) *Major modification* means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(ii) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

(iii) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(a) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(b) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plant pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(c) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Act;

(d) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(e) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(1) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166; or

(2) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;

(f) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166.

(g) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

(*h*) The addition, replacement or use of a pollution control project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless the Administrator determines that such addition, replacement, or use renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:

(*1*) When the Administrator has reason to believe that the pollution control project would result in a significant net increase in representative actual annual emissions of any criteria pollutant over levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact analysis in the area conducted for the purpose of title I, if any, and

(*2*) The Administrator determines that the increase will cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or PSD increment, or visibility limitation.

(*i*) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(*1*) The State implementation plan for the State in which the project is located, and

(*2*) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(*j*) The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

(*k*) The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(3)(i) *Net emissions increase* means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(a) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and

(b) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(*a*) The date five years before construction on the particular change commences; and

(*b*) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(iii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Administrator has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this section, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(iv) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxide, which occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available. With respect to particulate matter, only PM–10 emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM–10.

(v) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(vi) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(*a*) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(*b*) It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

(*c*) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(vii) [Reserved]

(viii) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(4) *Potential to emit* means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(5) *Stationary source* means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(6) *Building, structure, facility, or installation* means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same ''Major Group'' (i.e., which have the same first two digit code) as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972,* as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U. S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101–0066 and 003–005–00176–0, respectively).

(7) *Emissions unit* means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(8) *Construction* means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(9) *Commence* as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(10) *Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits* means those permits or approvals required under Federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State Implementation Plan.

(11) *Begin actual construction* means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activites other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(12) *Best available control technology* means an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction

for each pollutant subject to regulation under Act which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR parts 60 and 61. If the Administrator determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

(13)(i) ''Baseline concentration'' means that ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a baseline date is established and shall include:

(*a*) The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in paragraph (b)(13)(ii) of this section;

(*b*) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources which commenced construction before the major source baseline date but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

(ii) The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):

(*a*) Actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and

(*b*) Actual emissions increases and decreases at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

(14)(i) *Major source baseline date* means:

(*a*) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975, and

(*b*) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

(ii) ''Minor source baseline date'' means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or to regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 submits a complete application under the relevant regulations. The trigger date is:

(*a*) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977, and

(*b*) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

(iii) The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

(*a*) The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(i)(D) or (E) of the Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under 40 CFR 52.21; and

(*b*) In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

(iv) Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM–10 increments, except that the Administrator shall rescind a minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did

not result in a significant amount of PM–10 emissions.

(15)(i) *Baseline area* means any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1) (D) or (E) of the Act in which the major source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than 1 $\mu g/m^3$ (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established.

(ii) Area redesignations under section 107(d)(1) (D) or (E) of the Act cannot intersect or be smaller than the area of impact of any major stationary source or major modification which:

(*a*) Establishes a minor source baseline date; or

(*b*) Is subject to 40 CFR 52.21 and would be constructed in the same state as the state proposing the redesignation.

(iii) Any baseline area established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM–10 increments, except that such baseline area shall not remain in effect if the Administrator rescinds the corresponding minor source baseline date in accordance with paragraph (b)(14)(iv) of this section.

(16) *Allowable emissions* means the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(i) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR parts 60 and 61;

(ii) The applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or

(iii) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(17) *Federally enforceable* means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR part 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

(18) *Secondary emissions* means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(i) Emissions from ships or trains coming to or from the new or modified stationary source; and

(ii) Emissions from any offsite support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

(19) *Innovative control technology* means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.

(20) *Fugitive emissions* means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(21)(i) *Actual emissions* means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(21)(ii) through (iv) of this section.

(ii) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Administrator shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(iii) The Administrator may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(iv) For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit specified in paragraph (b)(21)(v) of this section) which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(v) For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the Administrator on an annual basis for a period of 5 years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed 10 years, may be required by the Administrator if he determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.

(22) *Complete* means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.

(23) (i) *Significant* means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant and Emissions Rate
Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy
Particulate matter: 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions; 15 tpy of PM_{10} emissions
Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Lead: 0.6 tpy
Asbestos: 0.007 tpy
Beryllium: 0.0004 tpy
Mercury: 0.1 tpy
Vinyl chloride: 1 tpy
Fluorides: 3 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2 S): 10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H_2 S): 10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2 S): 10 tpy
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tons per year). Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year)
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year)
Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year)

(ii) *Significant* means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under the Act that paragraph (b)(23)(i) of this section, does not list, any emissions rate.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(23)(i) of this section, *significant* means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 $\mu g/m^3$, (24-hour average).

(24) *Federal Land Manager* means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

(25) *High terrain* means any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.

(26) *Low terrain* means any area other than high terrain.

(27) *Indian Reservation* means any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, executive order, or act of Congress.

(28) *Indian Governing Body* means the governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self government.

(29) *Adverse impact on visibility* means visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with (1) times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area, and (2) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(30) *Volatile organic compounds (VOC)* is as defined in §51.100(s) of this chapter.

(31) *Electric utility steam generating unit* means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(32) *Pollution control project* means any activity or project undertaken at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

(i) The installation of conventional or innovative pollution control technology, including but not limited to advanced flue gas desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides controls and electrostatic precipitators;

(ii) An activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel which is less polluting than the fuel in use prior to the activity or project, including, but not limited to natural gas or coal re-burning, or the co-firing of natural gas and other fuels for the purpose of controlling emissions;

(iii) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under title II, section 101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985 (sec. 5903(d) of title 42 of the United States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency; or

(iv) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a repowering project.

(33) *Representative actual annual emissions* means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source is projected to emit a pollutant for the two-year period after a physical change or change in the method of operation of a unit, (or a different consecutive two-year period within 10 years after that change, where the Administrator determines that such period is more representative of normal source operations), considering the effect any such change will have on increasing or decreasing the hourly emissions rate and on projected capacity utilization. In projecting future emissions the Administrator shall:

(i) Consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under title IV of the Clean Air Act; and

(ii) Exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular physical change or change in the method of operation at an electric utility steam generating unit, that portion of the unit's emissions following the change that could have been accommodated during the representative baseline period and is attributable to an increase in projected capacity utilization at the unit that is unrelated to the particular change, including any increased utilization due to the rate of electricity demand growth for the utility system as a whole.

(34) *Clean coal technology* means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(35) *Clean coal technology demonstration project* means a project using funds appropriated under the heading ''Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology'', up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(36) *Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project* means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plans for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(37) (i) *Repowering* means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.

(ii) Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

(iii) The Administrator shall give expedited consideration to permit applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this subsection and is granted an extension under section 409 of the Clean Air Act.

(38) *Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit* means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit:

(i) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the permitting authority's emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

(ii) Was equipped prior to shut-down with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98 percent;

(iii) Is equipped with low-NO_x burners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and

(iv) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

(c) *Ambient air increments.* In areas designated as Class I, II or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:

Pollutant	Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Class I	
Particulate matter:	
PM–10, annual arithmetic mean	4
PM–10, 24-hr maximum	8
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
24-hr maximum	5
3-hr maximum	25
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2.5
Class II	
Particulate matter:	
PM–10, annual arithmetic mean	17
PM–10, 24-hr maximum	30
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20

Pollutant	Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
24-hr maximum	91
3-hr maximum	512
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	25
Class III	
Particulate matter	
PM–10, annual arithmetic mean	34
PM–10, 24-hr maximum	60
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
24-hr maximum	182
3-hr maximum	700
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	50

For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.

(d) *Ambient air ceilings.* No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed:

(1) The concentration permitted under the national secondary ambient air quality standard, or

(2) The concentration permitted under the national primary ambient air quality standard, whichever concentration is lowest for the pollutant for a period of exposure.

(e) *Restrictions on area classifications.* (1) All of the following areas which were in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:

(i) International parks,

(ii) National wilderness areas which exceed 5,000 acres in size,

(iii) National memorial parks which exceed 5,000 acres in size, and

(iv) National parks which exceed 6,000 acres in size.

(2) Areas which were redesignated as Class I under regulations promulgated before August 7, 1977, shall remain Class I, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(3) Any other area, unless otherwise specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(4) The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:

(i) An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded 10,000 acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore; and

(ii) A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds 10,000 acres in size.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) *Redesignation.* (1) All areas (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (e) of this section) are designated Class II as of December 5, 1974. Redesignation (except as otherwise precluded by paragraph (e) of this section) may be proposed by the respective States or Indian Governing Bodies, as provided below, subject to approval by the Administrator as a revision to the applicable State implementation plan.

(2) The State may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas of the State Class I or Class II provided that:

(i) At least one public hearing has been held in accordance with procedures established in §51.102 of this chapter;

(ii) Other States, Indian Governing Bodies, and Federal Land Managers whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation were notified at least 30 days prior to the public hearing;

(iii) A discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social and energy effects of the proposed redesignation, was prepared and made available for public inspection at least 30 days prior to the hearing and the notice announcing the hearing contained appropriate notification of the availability of such discussion;

(iv) Prior to the issuance of notice respecting the redesignation of an area that includes any Federal lands, the State has provided written notice to the appropriate Federal Land Manager and afforded adequate opportunity (not in excess of 60 days) to confer with the State respecting the redesignation and to submit written comments and recommendations. In redesignating any area with respect to which any Federal

Land Manager had submitted written comments and recommendations, the State shall have published a list of any inconsistency between such redesignation and such comments and recommendations (together with the reasons for making such redesignation against the recommendation of the Federal Land Manager); and

(v) The State has proposed the redesignation after consultation with the elected leadership of local and other substate general purpose governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation.

(3) Any area other than an area to which paragraph (e) of this section refers may be redesignated as Class III if—

(i) The redesignation would meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section;

(ii) The redesignation, except any established by an Indian Governing Body, has been specifically approved by the Governor of the State, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature, if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session (unless State law provides that the redesignation must be specifically approved by State legislation) and if general purpose units of local government representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated enact legislation or pass resolutions concurring in the redesignation:

(iii) The redesignation would not cause, or contribute to, a concentration of any air pollutant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any national ambient air quality standard; and

(iv) Any permit application for any major stationary source or major modification, subject to review under paragraph (l) of this section, which could receive a permit under this section only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and any material submitted as part of that application, were available insofar as was practicable for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

(4) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian Reservations may be redesignated only by the appropriate Indian Governing Body. The appropriate Indian Governing Body may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas Class I, Class II, or Class III: *Provided,* That:

(i) The Indian Governing Body has followed procedures equivalent to those required of a State under paragraphs (g)(2), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(3)(iv) of this section; and

(ii) Such redesignation is proposed after consultation with the State(s) in which the Indian Reservation is located and which border the Indian Reservation.

(5) The Administrator shall disapprove, within 90 days of submission, a proposed redesignation of any area only if he finds, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, that such redesignation does not meet the procedural requirements of this paragraph or is inconsistent with paragraph (e) of this section. If any such disapproval occurs, the classification of the area shall be that which was in effect prior to the redesignation which was disapproved.

(6) If the Administrator disapproves any proposed redesignation, the State or Indian Governing Body, as appropriate, may resubmit the proposal after correcting the deficiencies noted by the Administrator.

(h) *Stack heights.* (1) The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under this section shall not be affected in any manner by—

(i) So much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice, or

(ii) Any other dispersion technique.

(2) Paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented before then.

(i) *Review of major stationary sources and major modifications—Source applicability and exemptions.* (1) No stationary source or modification to which the requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section apply shall begin actual construction without a permit which states that the stationary source

or modification would meet those requirements. The Administrator has authority to issue any such permit.

(2) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act that it would emit, except as this section otherwise provides.

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section apply only to any major stationary source or major modification that would be constructed in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the Act.

(4) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification, if;

(i) Construction commenced on the source or modification before August 7, 1977. The regulations at 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect before August 7, 1977, shall govern the review and permitting of any such source or modification; or

(ii) The source or modification was subject to the review requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(d)(1) as in effect before March 1, 1978, and the owner or operator:

(a) Obtained under 40 CFR 52.21 a final approval effective before March 1, 1978;

(b) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and

(c) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time; or

(iii) The source or modification was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect before March 1, 1978, and the review of an application for approval for the stationary source or modification under 40 CFR 52.21 would have been completed by March 1, 1978, but for an extension of the public comment period pursuant to a request for such an extension. In such a case, the application shall continue to be processed, and granted or denied, under 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect prior to March 1, 1978; or

(iv) The source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect before March 1, 1978, and the owner or operator:

(a) Obtained all final Federal, state and local preconstruction approvals or permits necessary under the applicable State Implementation Plan before March 1, 1978;

(b) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and

(c) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time; or

(v) The source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978 or under the partial stay of regulations published on February 5, 1980 (45 FR 7800), and the owner or operator:

(a) Obtained all final Federal, state and local preconstruction approvals or permits necessary under the applicable State Implementation Plan before August 7, 1980;

(b) Commenced construction within 18 months from August 7, 1980, or any earlier time required under the applicable State Implementation Plan; and

(c) Did not discontinuue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time; or

(vi) The source or modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification would occur at such an institution, and the governor of the state in which the source or modification would be located requests that it be exempt from those requirements; or

(vii) The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:

(a) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(b) Kraft pulp mills;

(c) Portland cement plants;

(d) Primary zinc smelters;

(e) Iron and steel mills;

(f) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(g) Primary copper smelters;

(h) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(i) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
(j) Petroleum refineries;
(k) Lime plants;
(l) Phosphate rock processing plants;
(m) Coke oven batteries;
(n) Sulfur recovery plants;
(o) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
(p) Primary lead smelters;
(q) Fuel conversion plants;
(r) Sintering plants;
(s) Secondary metal production plants;
(t) Chemical process plants;
(u) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(v) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
(w) Taconite ore processing plants;
(x) Glass fiber processing plants;
(y) Charcoal production plants;
(z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(aa) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act; or

(viii) The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under this section, and

(*a*) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the source and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary; and

(*b*) The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions; and

(*c*) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(*d*) Reasonable notice is given to the Administrator prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the Administrator not less than 10 days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Administrator.

(ix) The source or modification was not subject to §52.21, with respect to particulate matter, as in effect before July 31, 1987, and the owner or operator:

(a) Obtained all final Federal, State, and local preconstruction approvals or permits necessary under the applicable State implementation plan before July 31, 1987;

(b) Commenced construction within 18 months after July 31, 1987, or any earlier time required under the State implementation plan; and

(c) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable period of time.

(x) The source or modification was subject to 40 CFR 52.21, with respect to particulate matter, as in effect before July 31, 1987 and the owner or operator submitted an application for a permit under this section before that date, and the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted was complete with respect to the particular matter requirements then in effect in the section. Instread, the requirments of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section that were in effect before July 31, 1987 shall apply to such source or modifiction.

(5) The requirements of paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment under section 107 of the Act.

(6) The requirements of paragraphs (k), (m) and (o) of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the modification:

(i) Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated, and

(ii) Would be temporary.

(7) The requirements of paragraphs (k), (m) and (o) of this section as they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area shall not apply to a major modification at a stationary source that was in existence on

March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act from the modification after the application of best available control technology would be less than 50 tons per year.

(8) The Administrator may exempt a stationary source or modification from the requirements of paragraph (m) of this section, with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant if:

(i) The emissions increase of the pollutant from the new source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

Carbon monoxide—575 μg/m³, 8-hour average;
Nitrogen dioxide—14 μg/m³, annual average;
Particulate matter—10 μg/m³ of PM–10, 24-hour average;
Sulfur dioxide—13 μg/m³, 24-hour average;
Ozone; [1]
Lead—0.1 μg/m³, 3-month average;
Mercury—0.25 μg/m³, 24-hour average;
Beryllium—0.001 μg/m³, 24-hour average;
Fluorides—0.25 μg/m³, 24-hour average;
Vinyl chloride—15 μg/m³, 24-hour average;
Total reduced sulfur—10 μg/m³, 1-hour average;
Hydrogen sulfide—0.2 μg/m³, 1-hour average;
Reduced sulfur compounds—10 μg/m³, 1-hour average; or

(ii) The concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in paragraph (i)(8)(i) of this section, or the pollutant is not listed in paragraph (i)(8)(i) of this section.

(9) The requirements for best available control technology in paragraph (j) of this section and the requirements for air quality analyses in paragraph (m)(1) of this section, shall not apply to a particular stationary source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit under those regulations before August 7, 1980, and the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete. Instead, the requirements at 40 CFR 52.21(j) and (n) as in effect on June 19, 1978 apply to any such source or modification.

(10)(i) The requirements for air quality monitoring in paragraphs (m)(1) (ii) through (iv) of this section shall not apply to a particular source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submits an application for a permit under this section on or before June 8, 1981, and the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete with respect to the requirements of this section other than those in paragraphs (m)(1) (ii) through (iv) of this section, and with respect to the requirements for such analyses at 40 CFR 52.21(m)(2) as in effect on June 19, 1978. Instead, the latter requirements shall apply to any such source or modification.

(ii) The requirements for air quality monitoring in paragraphs (m)(1) (ii) through (iv) of this section shall not apply to a particular source or modification that was not subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submits an application for a permit under this section on or before June 8, 1981, and the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete, except with respect to the requirements in paragraphs (m)(1) (ii) through (iv).

(11)(i) At the discretion of the Administrator, the requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} in paragraphs (m)(1) (i)—(iv) of this section may not apply to a particular source or modification when the owner or operator of the source or modification submits an application for a permit under this section on or before June 1, 1988 and the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete, except with respect to the requirements for monitoring particulate matter in paragraphs (m)(1) (i)—(iv).

[1] No *de minimis* air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net increase of 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds subject to PSD would be required to perform an ambient impact analysis including the gathering of ambient air quality data.

(ii) The requirements for air quiality monitoring pf PM_{10} in paragraphs (m)(1), (ii) and (iv) and (m)(3) of this section shall apply to a particular source or modification if the owner or operator of the source or modification submits an application for a permit under this section after June 1, 1988 and no later than December 1, 1988. The data shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 1, 1988 to the date the application becomes otherwise complete in accordance with the provisions set forth under paragraph (m)(1)(viii) of this section, except that if the Administrator determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than 4 months), the data that paragraph (m)(1)(iii) requires shall have been gathered over a shorter period.

(12) The requirements of paragraph (k)(2) of this section shall not apply to a stationary source or modification with respect to any maximum allowable increase for nitrogen oxides if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit under this section before the provisions embodying the maximum allowable increase took effect as part of the applicable implementation plan and the Administrator subsequently determined that the application as submitted before that date was complete.

(13) The requirements in paragraph (k)(2) of this section shall not apply to a stationary source or modification with respect to any maximum allowable increase for PM–10 if (i) the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit under this section before the provisions embodying the maximum allowable increases for PM–10 took effect in an implementation plan to which this section applies, and (ii) the Administrator subsequently determined that the application as submitted before that date was otherwise complete. Instead, the requirements in paragraph (k)(2) shall apply with respect to the maximum allowable increases for TSP as in effect on the date the application was submitted.

(j) *Control technology review.* (1) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan and each applicable emissions standard and standard of performance under 40 CFR parts 60 and 61.

(2) A new major stationary source shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

(3) A major modification shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase at the source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(4) For phased construction projects, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of best available control technology for the source.

(k) *Source impact analysis.* The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions), would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

(1) Any national ambient air quality standard in any air quality control region; or

(2) Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

(l) *Air quality models.* (1) All estimates of ambient concentrations required under this paragraph shall be based on applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified

in appendix W of part 51 of this chapter (Guideline on Air Quality Models).

(2) Where an air quality model specified in appendix W of part 51 of this chapter (Guideline on Air Quality Models) is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted. Such a modification or substitution of a model may be made on a case-by-case basis or, where appropriate, on a generic basis for a specific state program. Written approval of the Administrator must be obtained for any modification or substitution. In addition, use of a modified or substituted model must be subject to notice and opportunity for public comment under procedures developed in accordance with paragraph (q) of this section.

(m) *Air quality analysis*—(1) *Preapplication analysis.* (i) Any application for a permit under this section shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants:

(*a*) For the source, each pollutant that it would have the potential to omit in a significant amount;

(*b*) For the modification, each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.

(ii) With respect to any such pollutant for which no National Ambient Air Quality Standard exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Administrator determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.

(iii) With respect to any such pollutant (other than nonmethane hydrocarbons) for which such a standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase.

(iv) In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of at least one year and shall represent at least the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Administrator determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one year (but not to be less than four months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

(v) For any application which becomes complete, except as to the requirements of paragraphs (m)(1) (iii) and (iv) of this section, between June 8, 1981, and February 9, 1982, the data that paragraph (m)(1)(iii) of this section, requires shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 9, 1981, to the date the application becomes otherwise complete, except that:

(*a*) If the source or modification would have been major for that pollutant under 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, any monitoring data shall have been gathered over at least the period required by those regulations.

(*b*) If the Administrator determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than four months), the data that paragraph (m)(1)(iii) of this section, requires shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

(*c*) If the monitoring data would relate exclusively to ozone and would not have been required under 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, the Administrator may waive the otherwise applicable requirements of this paragraph (v) to the extent that the applicant shows that the monitoring data would be unrepresentative of air quality over a full year.

(vi) The owner or operator of a proposed stationary source or modification of violatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of 40 CFR part 51 Appendix S, section IV may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as requried under paragraph (m)(1) of this section.

(vii) For any application that becomes complete, except as to the requirements of paragraphs (m)(1) (iii) and (iv) pertaining to PM_{10}, after December 1, 1988 and no later than August 1, 1989 the data that paragraph (m)(1)(iii) requires shall have been gathered over at least the period from

August 1, 1988 to the date the application becomes otherwise complete, except that if the Administrator determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than 4 months), the data that paragraph (m)(1)(iii) requires shall have been gathered over that shorter period.

(viii) With respect to any requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} under paragraphs (i)(11) (i) and (ii) of this section the owner or operator of the source or modification shall use a monitoring method approved by the Administratorand shall estimate the ambient concentrations of PM_{10} using the data collected by such approved monitoring method in accordance with estimating procedures approved by the Administrator.

(2) Post-construction monitoring. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall, after construction of the stationary source or modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the Administrator determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area.

(3) Operations of monitoring stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall meet the requirements of Appendix B to part 58 of this chapter during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying paragraph (m) of this section.

(n) *Source information.* The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under this section.

(1) With respect to a source or modification to which paragraphs (j), (l), (n) and (p) of this section apply, such information shall include:

(i) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;

(ii) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;

(iii) A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that best available control technology would be applied.

(2) Upon request of the Administrator, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

(i) The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and

(ii) The air quality impacts, and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(o) *Additional impact analyses.* (1) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value.

(2) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(3) *Visibility monitoring.* The Administrator may require monitoring of visibility in any Federal class I area near the proposed new stationary source for major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(p) *Sources impacting Federal Class I areas—additional requirements*—(1) *Notice to Federal land managers.* The Administrator shall provide written notice of any permit application for a proposed major stationary source or major modification, the emissions from which may affect a Class I area, to the Federal land manager and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands

within any such area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within 30 days of receipt and at least 60 days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include an analysis of the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in the Federal Class I area. The Administrator shall also provide the Federal land manager and such Federal officials with a copy of the preliminary determination required under paragraph (q) of this section, and shall make available to them any materials used in making that determination, promptly after the Administrator makes such determination. Finally, the Administrator shall also notify all affected Federal land managers within 30 days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(2) *Federal Land Manager.* The Federal Land Manager and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of such lands have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality related values (including visibility) of such lands and to consider, in consultation with the Administrator, whether a proposed source or modification will have an adverse impact on such values.

(3) *Visibility analysis.* The Administrator shall consider any analysis performed by the Federal land manager, provided within 30 days of the notification required by paragraph (p)(1) of this section, that shows that a proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have an adverse impact on visibility in any Federal Class I area. Where the Administrator finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Federal Class I area, the Administrator must, in the notice of public hearing on the permit application, either explain his decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(4) *Denial—impact on air quality related values.* The Federal Land Manager of any such lands may demonstrate to the Administrator that the emissions from a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of those lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Administrator concurs with such demonstration, then he shall not issue the permit.

(5) *Class I variances.* The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such source or modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of any such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal land manager concurs with such demonstration and he so certifies, the State may authorize the Administrator: *Provided,* That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met, to issue the permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over minor source baseline concentration for such pollutants:

Pollutant	Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Particulate matter:	
PM–10, annual arithmetic mean	17
PM–10, 24-hr maximum	30
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hr maximum	91
3-hr maximum	325
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	25

(6) *Sulfur dioxide variance by Governor with Federal Land Manager's concurrence.* The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved under paragraph (q)(4) of this section may demonstrate to the Governor that the source cannot

be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of Federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility). The Governor, after consideration of the Federal Land Manager's recommendation (if any) and subject to his concurrence, may, after notice and public hearing, grant a variance from such maximum allowable increase. If such variance is granted, the Administrator shall issue a permit to such source or modification pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (q)(7) of this section: *Provided,* That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met.

(7) *Variance by the Governor with the President's concurrence.* In any case where the Governor recommends a variance in which the Federal Land Manager does not concur, the recommendations of the Governor and the Federal Land Manager shall be transmitted to the President. The President may approve the Governor's recommendation if he finds that the variance is in the national interest. If the variance is approved, the Administrator shall issue a permit pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (q)(7) of this section: *Provided,* That the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met.

(8) *Emission limitations for Presidential or gubernatorial variance.* In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (q) (5) or (6) of this section the source or modification shall comply with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or modification would not (during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded) cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of 24 hours or less for more than 18 days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period:

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INCREASE
[Micrograms per cubic meter]

Period of exposure	Terrain areas	
	Low	High
24-hr maximum	36	62
3-hr maximum	130	221

(q) *Public participation.* The Administrator shall follow the applicable procedures of 40 CFR part 124 in processing applications under this section. The Administrator shall follow the procedures at 40 CFR 52.21(r) as in effect on June 19, 1979, to the extent that the procedures of 40 CFR part 124 do not apply.

(r) *Source obligation.* (1) Any owner or operator who constructs or operates a source or modification not in accordance with the application submitted pursuant to this section or with the terms of any approval to construct, or any owner or operator of a source or modification subject to this section who commences construction after the effective date of these regulations without applying for and receiving approval hereunder, shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.

(2) Approval to construct shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Administrator may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within 18 months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(3) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the State implementation plan and any other requirements under local, State, or Federal law.

(4) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a

major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements or paragraphs (j) through (s) of this section shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(s) *Environmental impact statements.* Whenever any proposed source or modification is subject to action by a Federal Agency which might necessitate preparation of an environmental impact statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321), review by the Administrator conducted pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with the broad environmental reviews under that Act and under section 309 of the Clean Air Act to the maximum extent feasible and reasonable.

(t) *Disputed permits or redesignations.* If any State affected by the redesignation of an area by an Indian Governing Body, or any Indian Governing Body of a tribe affected by the redesignation of an area by a State, disagrees with such redesignation, or if a permit is proposed to be issued for any major stationary source or major modification proposed for construction in any State which the Governor of an affected State or Indian Governing Body of an affected tribe determines will cause or contribute to a cumulative change in air quality in excess of that allowed in this part within the affected State or Indian Reservation, the Governor or Indian Governing Body may request the Administrator to enter into negotiations with the parties involved to resolve such dispute. If requested by any State or Indian Governing Body involved, the Administrator shall make a recommendation to resolve the dispute and protect the air quality related values of the lands involved. If the parties involved do not reach agreement, the Administrator shall resolve the dispute and his determination, or the results of agreements reached through other means, shall become part of the applicable State implementation plan and shall be enforceable as part of such plan. In resolving such disputes relating to area redesignation, the Administrator shall consider the extent to which the lands involved are of sufficient size to allow effective air quality management or have air quality related values of such an area.

(u) *Delegation of authority.* (1) The Administrator shall have the authority to delegate his responsibility for conducting source review pursuant to this section, in accordance with paragraphs (v) (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Where the Administrator delegates the responsibility for conducting source review under this section to any agency other than a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Where the delegate agency is not an air pollution control agency, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local air pollution control agency prior to making any determination under this section. Similarly, where the delegate agency does not have continuing responsibility for managing land use, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local agency primarily responsible for managing land use prior to making any determination under this section.

(ii) The delegate agency shall send a copy of any public comment notice required under paragraph (r) of this section to the Administrator through the appropriate Regional Office.

(3) The Administrator's authority for reviewing a source or modification located on an Indian Reservation shall not be redelegated other than to a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, except where the State has assumed jurisdiction over such land under other laws. Where the State has assumed such jurisdiction, the Administrator may delegate his authority to the States in accordance with paragraph (v)(2) of this section.

(4) In the case of a source or modification which proposes to construct in a class III area, emissions from which would cause or contribute to air quality exceeding the maximum allowable increase applicable if the area were designated a class II area, and where no standard under section 111 of the act has been promulgated for such source

category, the Administrator must approve the determination of best available control technology as set forth in the permit.

(v) *Innovative control technology.* (1) An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request the Administrator in writing no later than the close of the comment period under 40 CFR 124.10 to approve a system of innovative control technology.

(2) The Administrator shall, with the consent of the governor(s) of the affected state(s), determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology, if: —

(i) The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;

(ii) The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under paragraph (j)(2) of this section, by a date specified by the Administrator. Such date shall not be later than 4 years from the time of startup or 7 years from permit issuance;

(iii) The source or modification would meet the requirements of paragraphs (j) and (k) of this section, based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the Administrator;

(iv) The source or modification would not before the date specified by the Administrator:

(*a)* Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable national ambient air quality standard; or

(*b)* Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(v) All other applicable requirements including those for public participation have been met.

(vi) The provisions of paragraph (p) of this section (relating to Class I areas) have been satisfied with respect to all periods during the life of the source or modification.

(3) The Administrator shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under this section, if:

(i) The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate; or

(ii) The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or

(iii) The Administrator decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.

(4) If a source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph (v)(3) of this section, the Administrator may allow the source or modification up to an additional 3 years to meet the requirement for the application of best available control technology through use of a demonstrated system of control.

(w) *Permit rescission.* (1) Any permit issued under this section or a prior version of this section shall remain in effect, unless and until it expires under paragraph (s) of this section or is rescinded.

(2) Any owner or operator of a stationary source or modification who holds a permit for the source or modification which was issued under 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on July 30, 1987, or any earlier version of this section, may request that the Administrator rescind the permit or a particular portion of the permit.

(3) The Administrator shall grant an application for rescission if the application shows that this section would not apply to the source or modification.

(4) If the Administrator rescinds a permit under this paragraph, the public shall be given adequate notice of the rescission. Publication of an announcement of rescission in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected region within 60 days of the rescission shall be considered adequate notice.

[43 FR 26403, June 19, 1978]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.21, see the List of CFR

Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 52.23 Violation and enforcement.

Failure to comply with any provisions of this part, or with any approved regulatory provision of a State implementation plan, or with any permit condition or permit denial issued pursuant to approved or promulgated regulations for the review of new or modified stationary or indirect sources, or with any permit limitation or condition contained within an operating permit issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State implementation plan, shall render the person or governmental entity so failing to comply in violation of a requirement of an applicable implementation plan and subject to enforcement action under section 113 of the Clean Air Act. With regard to compliance schedules, a person or Governmental entity will be considered to have failed to comply with the requirements of this part if it fails to timely submit any required compliance schedule, if the compliance schedule when submitted does not contain each of the elements it is required to contain, or if the person or Governmental entity fails to comply with such schedule.

[39 FR 33512, Sept. 18, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 27285, June 28, 1989]

§ 52.24 Statutory restriction on new sources.

(a) After June 30, 1979, no major stationary source shall be constructed or modified in any nonattainment area as designated in 40 CFR part 81, subpart C (''nonattainment area'') to which any State implementation plan applies, if the emissions from suy will cause or contribute to concentrations of any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard is exceeded in such area, unless, as of the time of application for a permit for such construction, such plan meets the requirements of Part D, Title I, of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*) (''Part D''). This section shall not apply to any nonattainment area once EPA has fully approved the State implementation plan for the area as meeting the requirements of Part D.

(b) For any nonattainment area for which the SIP satisfies the requirements of Part D, permits to construct and operate new or modified major stationary sources may be issued only if the applicable SIP is being carried out for the nonattainment area in which the proposed source is to be constructed or modified in accordance with the requirements of Part D.

(c) The Emission Offset Interpretative Ruling, 40 CFR part 51, Appendix S (''Offset Ruling''), rather than paragraphs (a) and (b), governs permits to construct and operate applied for before the deadline for having a revised SIP in effect that satisfies Part D. This deadline is July 1, 1979, for areas designated as nonattainment on March 3, 1978 (42 FR 8962). The revised SIP, rather than paragraph (a) of this section, governs permits applied for during a period when the revised SIP is in compliance with Part D.

(d) The restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) apply only to major stationary sources of emissions that cause or contribute to concentrations of the pollutant for which the nonattainment area was designated as nonattainment, and for which the SIP does not meet the requirements of Part D or is not being carried out in accordance with the requirements of Part D.

(e) For any area designated as nonattainment for any national ambient air quality standard, the restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, shall apply to any major stationary source or major modification that would be major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment, if the stationary source or major modification would be constructed anywhere in the designated nonattainment areas. A major stationary source or major modification that is major for volatile organic compounds is also major for ozone.

(f) The following definitions shall apply under this section.

(1) *Stationary source* means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(2) *Building, structure, facility or installation* means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the

same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same ''Major Group'' (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the following document, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972,* as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101–0066 and 003–005–00176–0, respectively).

(3) *Potential to emit* means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(4)(i) *Major stationary source* means:

(*a*) Any stationary source of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act; or

(*b*) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under paragraph (f)(5)(i)(*a)* of this section, as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(ii) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(iii) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(*a*) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(*b*) Kraft pulp mills;

(*c*) Portland cement plants;

(*d*) Primary zinc smelters;

(*e*) Iron and steel mills;

(*f*) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(*g*) Primary copper smelters;

(*h*) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(*i*) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(*j*) Petroleum refineries;

(*k*) Lime plants;

(*l*) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(*m*) Coke oven batteries;

(*n*) Sulfur recovery plants;

(*o*) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(*p*) Primary lead smelters;

(*q*) Fuel conversion plants;

(*r*) Sintering plants;

(*s*) Secondary metal production plants;

(*t*) Chemical process plants;

(*u*) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(*v*) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(*w*) Taconite ore processing plants;

(*x*) Glass fiber processing plants;

(*y*) Charcoal production plants;

(*z*) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(*aa*) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(5)(i) *Major modification* means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(ii) Any net emissions increase that is considered significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

(iii) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(*a*) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;

(*b*) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy

Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(*c*) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Act;

(*d*) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(*e*) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(*1*) The source was capable of accommodating before July 1, 1979, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after July 1, 1979 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166; or

(*2*) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I;

(*f*) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after July 1, 1979 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166.

(*g*) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

(*h*) The addition, replacement or use of a pollution control project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless the Administrator determines that such addition, replacement, or use renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:

(*1*) When the Administrator has reason to believe that the pollution control project would reslt in a significant net increase in representative actual annual emissions of any criteria pollutant over levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact analysis in the area conducted for the purpose of title I, if any, and

(*2*) The Administrator determines that the increase will cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or PSD increment, or visibility limitation.

(*i*) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(*1*) The State implementation plan for the State in which the project is located, and

(*2*) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(6)(i) *Net emissions increase* means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(*a*) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source; and

(*b*) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(*a*) The date five years before construction on the particular change commences and

(*b*) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(iii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Administrator has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(iv) An increase in actual emissions is creditabletime. only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(v) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(*a*) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(*b*) It is federally enforceable at and after the time that construction on the particular change begins; and

(*c*) The Administrator or reviewing authority has not relied on it in issuing any permit under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or the State has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.

(*d*) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(vi) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(7) *Emissions unit* means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

(8) *Secondary emissions* means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this section, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would otherwise not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(9) *Fugitive emissions* means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(10) *Significant* means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant and Emissions Rate

Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy
Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Lead: 0.6 tpy

(11) *Allowable emissions* means the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(i) The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR parts 60 and 61;

(ii) Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or

(iii) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(12) *Federally enforceable* means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR part 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

(13)(i) *Actual emissions* means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (f) (ii) through (iv) of this section.

(ii) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Administrator shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(iii) The Administrator may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(iv) For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit specified in paragraph (f)(13)(v) of this section) which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(v) For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the Administrator, on an annual basis for a period of 5 years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed 10 years, may be required by the Administrator if he determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.

(14) *Construction* means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification) of an emissions unit which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(15) *Commence* as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(16) *Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits* means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State Implementation Plan.

(17) *Begin actual construction* means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of change.

(18) *Volatile organic compounds (VOC)* is as defined in §51.100(s) of this chapter.

(19) *Electric utility steam generating unit* means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(20) *Representative actual annual emissions* means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source is projected to emit a pollutant for the two-year period after a physical change or change in the method of operation of a unit, (or a different consecutive two-year period within 10 years after that change, where the Administrator determines that such period is more representative of normal source operations), considering the effect any such change will have on increasing or decreasing the hourly emissions rate and on projected capacity utilization. In projecting future emissions the Administrator shall:

(i) Consider-all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under title IV of the Clean Air Act; and

(ii) Exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular physical change or change in the method of operation at an electric utility steam generating unit, that portion of the unit's emissions following the change that could have been accommodated during the representative baseline period and is attributable to an increase in projected capacity utilization at the unit that is unrelated to the particular change, including any increased utilization due to the rate of electricity demand growth for the utility system as a whole.

(21) *Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project* means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plans for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(22) *Clean coal technology* means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(23) *Clean coal technology demonstration project* means a project using funds appropriated under the heading 'Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology', up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(24) *Pollution control project* means any activity or project undertaken at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

(i) The installation of conventional or innovative pollution control technology, including but not limited to advanced flue gas desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides controls and electrostatic precipitators;

(ii) An activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel which is less polluting than the fuel in use prior to the activity or project including, but not limited to natural gas or coal re-burning, co-firing of natural gas and other fuels for the purpose of controlling emissions;

(iii) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under title II, section 101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985 (section 5903(d) of title 42 of the United States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency; or

(iv) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a repowering project.

(g) This section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification if the source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR part 51 Appendix S, as in effect on January 16, 1979, and the owner or operator:

(1) Obtained all final Federal, state, and local preconstruction approvals or permits necessary under the applicable State Implementation Plan before August 7, 1980;

(2) Commenced construction within 18 months from August 7, 1980, or any earlier time required under the applicable State Implementation Plan; and

(3) Did not discontinue construction for a period of 18 months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time.

(h) This section shall not apply to a source or modification that would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:

(1) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
(2) Kraft pulp mills;
(3) Portland cement plants;
(4) Primary zinc smelters;
(5) Iron and steel mills;
(6) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
(7) Primary copper smelters;
(8) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
(9) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
(10) Petroleum refineries;
(11) Lime plants;
(12) Phosphate rock processing plants;
(13) Coke oven batteries;
(14) Sulfur recovery plants;
(15) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
(16) Primary lead smelters;
(17) Fuel conversion plants;
(18) Sintering plants;
(19) Secondary metal production plants;
(20) Chemical process plants;
(21) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(22) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
(23) Taconite ore processing plants;
(24) Glass fiber processing plants;
(25) Charcoal production plants;
(26) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(27) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(i) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then:

(1) If the construction moratorium imposed pursuant to this section is still in effect for the nonattainment area in which the source or modification is located, then the permit may not be so revised; or

(2) If the construction moratorium is no longer in effect in that area, then the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a) shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(j) This section does not apply to major stationary sources or major modifications locating in a clearly defined part of a nonattainment area (such as a political subdivision of a State), where EPA finds that a plan which meets the requirements of Part D is in effect and is being implemented in that part.

(k) For an area designated as nonattainment after July 1, 1979, the restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply prior to eighteen months after the date the area is designated as nonattainment. The Offset Ruling shall govern permits to construct and operate applied for during the period between the date of designation as nonattainment and either the date the Part D plan is approved or the date the restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section apply, whichever is earlier.

[44 FR 38473, July 2, 1979]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §52.24, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§52.26 Visibility monitoring strategy.

(a) *Plan Disapprovals.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to visibility monitoring. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated by reference into the applicable implementation plan for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

(1) *Visibility protection area* means any area listed in 40 CFR 81.401–81.436 (1984).

(2) All other terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Clean

Air Act, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301), all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Monitoring Requirements.* (1) The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate Federal land manager, shall monitor visibility within each visibility protection area in any State whose State implementation plan is subject to a disapproval for failure to satisfy 40 CFR 51.305 (1984).

(2) The Administrator, in monitoring visibility within each such area, shall determine both background visibility conditions and reasonably attributable visibility impairment caused by a source or small group of sources for that area. The extent and the form of monitoring shall be sufficient for use in determining the potential effects of a new stationary source on visibility in the area, the stationary source or sources that are causing any visibility impairment, and progress toward remedying that impairment.

(3) The Administrator shall use the following as appropriate to monitor visibility within each such area: (i) photographic cameras, (ii) fine particulate matter samplers, (iii) teleradiometers, (iv) nephelometers, (v) human observation, or (vi) other appropriate technology.

(4) The Administrator, in cooperation with the Federal land managers, shall prepare monitoring plans that describe, to the maximum extent practicable, the methods and instruments of data collection, the monitoring locations and frequencies, the implementation schedule, the quality assurance procedures, and the methods of data reporting that the Administrator will use for each area. The Administrator shall make these plans available to the public.

(5) The Administrator shall establish a central repository of monitoring data that includes any data on background visibility conditions and reasonably attributable impairment that the Administrator collects under this section and that the Federal land manager may collect or may have collected independently. These data shall be available to any person, subject to reasonable charges for copying.

(d) *Monitoring Plan Revision.* (1) The Administrator shall review the monitoring plan annually for each visibility protection area, revise it as necessary, and include an assessment of changes to visibility conditions since the last review. The Administrator shall make all plan revisions available to the public.

(2) Any person may make a request to the Administrator, at any time, for a revision to a monitoring plan. The Administrator shall respond to any such request within one year.

(e) *Delegation.* The Administrator may delegate, with respect to a particular visibility protection area, any of his functions under this section to any State or local air pollution control agency of any State whose boundaries encompass that area or to any Federal land manager with jurisdiction over the area.

[50 FR 28550, July 12, 1985]

§ 52.27 Protection of visibility from sources in attainment areas.

(a) *Plan disapproval.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to protection of visibility, in mandatory Class I Federal areas, from sources emitting pollutants in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is better than the national ambient air quality standards for such pollutants, and where a State PSD program has been approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated by reference into the applicable implementation plans for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, all terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Clean Air Act, in the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24 for the State, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301), all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Federal visibility analysis.* Any person shall have the right, in connection with any application for a permit to construct a major stationary source or

major modification, to request that the administrator take responsibility from the State for conducting the required review of a proposed source's impact on visibility in any Fedral Class I area. If requested, the Administrator shall take such responsibility and conduct such review pursuant to paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of this section in any case where the State fails to provide all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section. A request pursuant to this paragraph must be made within 60 days of the notice soliciting public comment on a permit, unless such notice is not properly given. The Administrator will not entertain requests challenging the substance of any State action concerning visibility where the State has provided all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Procedural steps in visibility review.* (1) The reviewing authority must provide written notification to all affected Federal land managers of any permit application for any proposed new major stationary source or major modification that may affect visibility in any Federal Class I area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within 30 days of receipt and at least 60 days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in any Federal Class I area as provided by the applicant. Notification must also be given to all affected Federal land managers within 30 days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(2) The reviewing authority must consider any analysis performed by the Federal land managers, provided within 30 days of the notification required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section, that shows that such proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have:

(i) An adverse impact on visibility in any Federal Class I area, or

(ii) An adverse impact on visibility in an integral vista codified in part 81 of this title.

(3) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate that the effect in paragraphs (d)(2) (i) or (ii) of this section will occur, either an explanation of its decision or notification as to where the explanation can be obtained must be included in the notice of public hearing.

(4) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does demonstrate that the effect in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section will occur, the permit shall not be issued.

(5) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does demonstrate that the effect in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section will occur, the reviewing authority may issue a permit if the emissions from the source or modification will be consistent with reasonable progress toward the national goal. In making this decision, the reviewing authority may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(e) *Federal land manager notification.* The Administrator shall provide all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section in conducting reviews pursuant to this section.

(f) *Monitoring.* The Administrator may require monitoring of visibility in any Federal Class I area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(g) *Public participation.* The Administrator shall follow the applicable procedures at 40 CFR part 124 in conducting reviews under this section. The Administrator shall follow the procedures at 40 CFR 52.21(q) as in effect on August 7, 1980, to the extent that the procedures of 40 CFR part 124 do not apply.

(h) *Federal permit.* In any case where the Administrator has made a finding that a State consistently fails or is unable to provide the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section, the Administrator shall require all prospective permit applicants in such State to apply directly to the Administrator, and the Administrator shall

conduct a visibility review pursuant to this section for all permit applications.

[50 FR 28551, July 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§ 52.28 Protection of visibility from sources in nonattainment areas.

(a) *Plan disapproval.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to protection of visibility, in mandatory Class I Federal areas where visibility is considered an important value, from sources emitting pollutants in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is not in compliance with the national ambient air quality standards for such pollutants. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated into the applicable implementation plans for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

(1) *Visibility protection area* means any area listed in 40 CFR 81.401–81.436 (1984).

(2) All other terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301) or the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program either approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24 or in effect for the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Review of major stationary sources and major modifications—source applicability and exemptions.* (1) No stationary source or modification to which the requirements of this section apply shall begin actual construction without a permit which states that the stationary source or modification would meet those requirements. The Administrator has sole authority to issue any such permit unless the authority has been delegated pursuant to paragraph (i) of this section.

(2) The requirements of this section shall apply to construction of any new major stationary source or major modification that would both be constructed in an area classified as nonattainment under section 107(d)(1)(A), (B) or (C) of the Clean Air Act and potentially have an impact on visibility in any visibility proctection area.

(3) The requirements of this section shall apply to any such major stationary source and any such major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act that it would emit, except as this section otherwise provides.

(4) The requirements of this section shall not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification, if:

(i) The source or modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification would occur at such an institution, and the governor of the State in which the source or modification would be located requests that it be exempt from those requirements; or

(ii) The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:

(A) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(B) Kraft pulp mills;

(C) Portland cement plants;

(D) Primary zinc smelters;

(E) Iron and steel mills;

(F) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(G) Primary copper smelters;

(H) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(I) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(J) Petroleum refineries;

(K) Lime plants;

(L) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(M) Coke oven batteries;

(N) Sulfur recovery plants;

(O) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(P) Primary lead smelters;

(Q) Fuel conversion plants;

(R) Sintering plants;

(S) Secondary metal production plants;

(T) Chemical process plants;

(U) Fossil-fuel boiler (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million

British thermal units per hour heat input;

(V) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(W) Taconite ore processing plants;

(X) Glass fiber processing plants;

(Y) Charcoal production plants;

(Z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(AA) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act; or

(iii) The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under this section, and

(A) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the source and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary; and

(B) The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions; and

(C) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(D) Reasonable notice is given to the Administrator, prior to the relocation, identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the Administrator not less than 10 days in advance of the proposed relocation, unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Administrator.

(5) The requirements of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as attainment under section 107 of the Clean Air Act.

(6) The requirements of this section shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the modification:

(i) Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated, and

(ii) Would be temporary.

(d) *Visibility Impact Analyses.* The owner or operator of a source shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(e) *Federal land manager notification.* (1) The Federal land manager and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of Federal Class I areas have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality related values (including visibility) of such lands and to consider, in consultation with the Administrator, whether a proposed source or modification will have an adverse impact on such values.

(2) The Administrator shall provide written notification to all affected Federal land managers of any permit application for any proposed new major stationary source or major modification that may affect visibility in any visibility protection area.The Administrator shall also provide for such notification to the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands within any such area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within 30 days of receipt and at least 60 days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include an analysis of the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in any visibility protection area. The Administrator shall also notify all affected FLM's within 30 days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(3) The Administrator shall consider any analysis performed by the Federal land manager, provided within 30 days of the notification required by paragraph (e)(2) of this section, that such proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have an adverse impact on visibility in any visibility protection area. Where the Administrator finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that an adverse impact on visibility will result in

the visibility protection area, the Administrator must, in the notice of public hearing, either explain his decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(f) *Public participation.* The Administrator shall follow the applicable procedures of 40 CFR part 124 in processing applications under this section. The Administrator shall follow the procedures at 40 CFR 52.21(q) as in effect on August 7, 1980, to the extent that the procedures of 40 CFR part 124 do not apply.

(g) *National visibility goal.* The Administrator shall only issue permits to those sources whose emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility in visibility protection areas which impairment results from man-made air pollution. In making the decision to issue a permit, the Administrator may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(h) *Monitoring.* The Administrator may require monitoring of visibility in any visibility protection area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(i) *Delegation of authority.* (1) The Administrator shall have the authority to delegate the responsibility for conducting source review pursuant to this section to any agency in accordance with paragraphs (i)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Where the Administrator delegates the responsibility for conducting source review under this section to any agency other than a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Where the delegate agency is not an air pollution control agency it shall consult with the appropriate State and local air pollution control agency prior to making any determination under this section. Similarly, where the delegate agency does not have continuing responsibility for managing land use, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local agency primarily responsible for managing land use prior to making any determination under this section.

(ii) The delegate agency shall submit a copy of any public comment notice required under paragraph (f) of this section to the Administrator through the appropriate Regional Office.

(3) The Administrator's authority for reviewing a source or modification located on an Indian Reservation shall not be redelegated other than to a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, except where the State has assumed jurisdiction over such land under other laws. Where the State has assumed such jurisdiction, the Administrator may delegate his authority to the States in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

[50 FR 28551, July 12, 1985]

§ 52.29 Visibility long-term strategies.

(a) *Plan disapprovals.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved for not meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.306 regarding the development, periodic review, and revision of visibility long-term strategies. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated into the applicable implementation plan for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section, all terms shall have the meaning as ascribed to them in the Clean Air Act, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301).

(c) *Long-term strategy.* (1) A long-term strategy is a 10- to 15-year plan for making reasonable progress toward the national goal specified in §51.300(a). This strategy will cover any existing impairment certified by the Federal land manager and any integral vista which has been identified according to §51.304.

(2) The Administrator shall review, and revise if appropriate, the long-term strategies developed for each visibility

protection area. The review and revisions will be completed no less frequently than every 3 years from November 24, 1987.

(3) During the long-term strategy review process, the Administrator shall consult with the Federal land managers responsible for the appropriate mandatory Class I Federal areas, and will coordinate long-term strategy development for an area with existing plans and goals, including those provided by the Federal land managers.

(4) The Administrator shall prepare a report on any progress made toward the national visibility goal since the last long-term strategy revisions. A report will be made available to the public not less frequently than 3 years from November 24, 1987. This report must include an assessment of:

(i) The progress achieved in remedying existing impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area;

(ii) The ability of the long-term strategy to prevent future impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area;

(iii) Any change in visibility since the last such report, or in the case of the first report, since plan approval;

(iv) Additional measures, including the need for SIP revisions, that may be necessary to assure reasonable progress toward the national visibility goal;

(v) The progress achieved in implementing best available retrofit technology (BART) and meeting other schedules set forth in the long-term strategy;

(vi) The impact of any exemption granted under §51.303;

(vii) The need for BART to remedy existing visibility impairment of any integral vista identified pursuant to §51.304.

(d) *Delegation of authority*. The Administrator may delegate with respect to a particular visibility protection area any of his functions under this section, except the making of regulations, to any State or local air pollution control agency of any State whose boundaries encompass that area.

[52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§52.30 Criteria for limiting application of sanctions under section 110(m) of the Clean Air Act on a statewide basis.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

(1) The term ''political subdivision'' refers to the representative body that is responsible for adopting and/or implementing air pollution controls for one, or any combination of one or more of the following: city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or any other geographical subdivision created by, or pursuant to, Federal or State law. This will include any agency designated under section 174, 42 U.S.C. 7504, by the State to carry out the air planning responsibilities under part D.

(2) The term ''required activity'' means the submission of a plan or plan item, or the implementation of a plan or plan item.

(3) The term ''deficiency'' means the failure to perform a required activity as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) For purposes of §52.30, the terms ''plan'' or ''plan item'' mean an implementation plan or portion of an implementation plan or action needed to prepare such plan required by the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, or in response to a SIP call issued pursuant to section 110(k)(5) of the Act.

(b) *Sanctions.* During the 24 months after a finding, determination, or disapproval under section 179(a) of the Clean Air Act is made, EPA will not impose sanctions under section 110(m) of the Act on a statewide basis if the Administrator finds that one or more political subdivisions of the State are principally responsible for the deficiency on which the finding, disapproval, or determination as provided under section 179(a)(1) through (4) is based.

(c) *Criteria.* For the purposes of this provision, EPA will consider a political subdivision to be principally responsible for the deficiency on which a section 179(a) finding is based, if all five of the following criteria are met.

(1) The State has provided adequate legal authority to a political subdivision to perform the required activity.

(2) The required activity is one which has traditionally been performed by

the local political subdivision, or the responsibility for performing the required activity has been delegated to the political subdivision.

(3) The State has provided adequate funding or authority to obtain funding (when funding is necessary to carry out the required activity) to the political subdivision to perform the required activity.

(4) The political subdivision has agreed to perform (and has not revoked that agreement), or is required by State law to accept responsibility for performing, the required activity.

(5) The political subdivision has failed to perform the required activity.

(d) *Imposition of sanctions.* (1) If all of the criteria in paragraph (c) of this section have been met through the action or inaction of one political subdivision, EPA will not impose sanctions on a statewide basis.

(2) If not all of the criteria in paragraph (c) of this section have been met through the action or inaction of one political subdivision, EPA will determine the area for which it is reasonable and appropriate to apply sanctions.

[59 FR 1484, Jan. 11, 1994]

§52.31 Selection of sequence of mandatory sanctions for findings made pursuant to section 179 of the Clean Air Act.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a) of the Act, with respect to the sequence in which sanctions will automatically apply under 42 U.S.C. 7509(b), following a finding made by the Administrator pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7509(a).

(b) *Definitions.* All terms used in this section, but not specifically defined herein, shall have the meaning given them in §52.01.

(1) *1990 Amendments* means the 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act (Pub. L. No. 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

(2) *Act* means Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.* (1991)).

(3) *Affected area* means the geographic area subject to or covered by the Act requirement that is the subject of the finding and either, for purposes of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section, is or is within an area designated nonattainment under 42 U.S.C. 7407(d) or, for purposes of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, is or is within an area otherwise subject to the emission offset requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7503.

(4) *Criteria pollutant* means a pollutant for which the Administrator has promulgated a national ambient air quality standard pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7409 (i.e., ozone, lead, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide).

(5) *Findings* or *Finding* refer(s) to one or more of the findings, disapprovals, and determinations described in subsection 52.31 (c).

(6) *NAAQS* means national ambient air quality standard the Administrator has promulgated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7409.

(7) *Ozone precursors* mean nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(8) *Part D* means part D of title I of the Act.

(9) *Part D SIP or SIP revision* or *plan* means a State implementation plan or plan revision that States are required to submit or revise pursuant to part D.

(10) *Precursor* means pollutant which is transformed in the atmosphere (later in time and space from point of emission) to form (or contribute to the formation of) a criteria pollutant.

(c) *Applicability.* This section shall apply to any State in which an affected area is located and for which the Administrator has made one of the following findings, with respect to any part D SIP or SIP revision required under the Act:

(1) A finding that a State has failed, for an area designated nonattainment under 42 U.S.C. 7407(d), to submit a plan, or to submit one or more of the elements (as determined by the Administrator) required by the provisions of the Act applicable to such an area, or has failed to make a submission for such an area that satisfies the minimum criteria established in relation to any such element under 42 U.S.C. 7410(k);

(2) A disapproval of a submission under 42 U.S.C. 7410(k), for an area designated nonattainment under 42 U.S.C.

7407(d), based on the submission's failure to meet one or more of the elements required by the provisions of the Act applicable to such an area;

(3)(i) A determination that a State has failed to make any submission required under the Act, other than one described under paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section, including an adequate maintenance plan, or has failed to make any submission, required under the Act, other than one described under paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section, that satisfies the minimum criteria established in relation to such submission under 42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(1)(A); or

(ii) A disapproval in whole or in part of a submission described under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section; or

(4) A finding that any requirement of an approved plan (or approved part of a plan) is not being implemented.

(d) *Sanction application sequencing.* (1) To implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply in an affected area 18 months from the date when the Administrator makes a finding under paragraph (c) of this section unless the Administrator affirmatively determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected. To further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in an affected area 6 months from the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section applies, unless the Administrator affirmatively determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected. For the findings under paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3)(ii), and (c)(4) of this section, the date of the finding shall be the effective date as defined in the final action triggering the sanctions clock.

(2)(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and the Administrator, prior to 18 months from the finding, has proposed to fully or conditionally approve the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove the plan in whole or in part. If the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval of the plan, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of the date the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, or 18 months following the finding that started the sanctions clock. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area 6 months after the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section applies, unless the Administrator determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and after 18 but before 24 months from the finding the Administrator has proposed to fully or conditionally approve the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be stayed and application of the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove the plan in whole or in part. If the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval of the plan, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of 6 months from the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section first applied in the affected area, unless the

Administrator determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected, or immediately if the proposed or final disapproval occurs more than 6 months after initial application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and more than 24 months after the finding the Administrator has proposed to fully or conditionally approve the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and application of the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be stayed unless and until the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove the plan in whole or in part. If the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the Administrator issues such proposed or final disapproval.

(3)(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and the Administrator, prior to 18 months from the finding, has conditionally-approved the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the conditional approval converts to a disapproval or the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove in whole or in part the revised SIP the State submits to fulfill the commitment in the conditionally-approved plan. If the conditional approval so becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of the date the approval becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, whichever is applicable, or 18 months following the finding that started the sanctions clock. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area 6 months after the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section applies, unless the Administrator determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and after 18 but before 24 months from the finding the Administrator has conditionally approved the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be stayed and application of the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the conditional approval converts to a disapproval or the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove in whole or in part the revised SIP the State submits to fulfill the commitment in the conditionally-approved plan. If the conditional approval so becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the approval becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, whichever is applicable. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of 6 months from the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section first applied in the affected area, unless the Administrator determines that the deficiency forming the

basis of the finding has been corrected, or immediately if the conditional approval becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, whichever is applicable, more than 6 months after initial application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following the findings under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, if the State has submitted a revised plan to correct the deficiency prompting the finding and after 24 months from the finding the Administrator has conditionally approved the revised plan and has issued an interim final determination that the revised plan corrects the deficiency prompting the finding, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and application of the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be stayed unless and until the conditional approval converts to a disapproval or the Administrator proposes to or takes final action to disapprove in whole or in part the revised SIP the State submits to fulfill its commitment in the conditionally-approved plan. If the conditional approval so becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the conditional approval becomes a disapproval or the Administrator issues such a proposed or final disapproval, whichever is applicable.

(4)(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following findings under paragraph (c)(4) of this section, if the Administrator, prior to 18 months from the finding, has proposed to find that the State is implementing the approved plan and has issued an interim final determination that the deficiency prompting the finding has been corrected, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the Administrator preliminarily or finally determines, through a proposed or final finding, that the State is not implementing the approved plan and that, therefore, the State has not corrected the deficiency. If the Administrator so preliminarily or finally determines that the State has not corrected the deficiency, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of the date the Administrator proposes to take action or takes final action to find that the finding of nonimplementation has not been corrected, or 18 months following the finding that started the sanctions clock. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area 6 months after the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section first applies, unless the Administrator preliminarily or finally determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following findings under paragraph (c)(4) of this section, if after 18 months but before 24 months from the finding the Administrator has proposed to find that the State is implementing the approved plan and has issued an interim final determination that the deficiency prompting the finding has been corrected, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be stayed and application of the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be deferred unless and until the Administrator preliminarily or finally determines, through a proposed or final finding, that the State is not implementing the approved plan and that, therefore, the State has not corrected the deficiency. If the Administrator so preliminarily or finally determines that the State has not corrected the deficiency, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the Administrator proposes to take action or takes final action to find that the finding of nonimplementation has not been corrected. The highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply in the affected area on the later of 6 months from the date the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1)

of this section first applied in the affected area, unless the Administrator preliminarily or finally determines that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected, or immediately if EPA's proposed or final action finding the deficiency has not been corrected occurs more than 6 months after initial application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to further implement 42 U.S.C. 7509(a), following findings under paragraph (c)(4) of this section, if after 24 months from the finding the Administrator has proposed to find that the State is implementing the approved plan and has issued an interim final determination that the deficiency prompting the finding has been corrected, application of the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be stayed unless and until the Administrator preliminarily or finally determines, through a proposed or final finding, that the State is not implementing the approved plan, and that, therefore, the State has not corrected the deficiency. If the Administrator so preliminarily or finally determines that the State has not corrected the deficiency, the offset sanction under paragraph (e)(1) of this section and the highway sanction under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall reapply in the affected area on the date the Administrator proposes to take action or takes final action to find that the finding of nonimplementation has not been corrected.

(5) Any sanction clock started by a finding under paragraph (c) of this section will be permanently stopped and sanctions applied, stayed or deferred will be permanently lifted upon a final EPA finding that the deficiency forming the basis of the finding has been corrected. For a sanctions clock and applied sanctions based on a finding under paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(3)(i) of this section, a finding that the deficiency has been corrected will occur by letter from the Administrator to the State governor. For a sanctions clock or applied, stayed or deferred sanctions based on a finding under paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section, a finding that the deficiency has been corrected will occur through a final notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER fully approving the revised SIP. For a sanctions clock or applied, stayed or deferred sanctions based on a finding under paragraph (c)(4) of this section, a finding that the deficiency has been corrected will occur through a final notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER finding that the State is implementing the approved SIP.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, nothing in this section will prohibit the Administrator from determining through notice-and-comment rulemaking that in specific circumstances the highway sanction, rather than the offset sanction, shall apply 18 months after the Administrator makes one of the findings under paragraph (c) of this section, and that the offset sanction, rather than the highway sanction, shall apply 6 months from the date the highway sanction applies.

(e) *Available sanctions and method for implementation*—(1) *Offset sanction.* (i) As further set forth in paragraphs (e)(1)(ii)–(e)(1)(vi) of this section, the State shall apply the emissions offset requirement in the timeframe prescribed under paragraph (d) of this section on those affected areas subject under paragraph (d) of this section to the offset sanction. The State shall apply the emission offset requirements in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 7503 and 7509(b)(2), at a ratio of at least two units of emission reductions for each unit of increased emissions of the pollutant(s) and its (their) precursors for which the finding(s) under paragraph (c) of this section is (are) made. If the deficiency prompting the finding under paragraph (c) of this section is not specific to one or more particular pollutants and their precursors, the 2-to-1 ratio shall apply to all pollutants (and their precursors) for which an affected area within the State listed in paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section is required to meet the offset requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7503.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, when a finding is made with respect to a requirement for the criteria pollutant ozone or

when the finding is not pollutant-specific, the State shall not apply the emissions offset requirements at a ratio of at least 2-to-1 for emission reductions to increased emissions for nitrogen oxides where, under 42 U.S.C. 7511a(f), the Administrator has approved an NO_X exemption for the affected area from the Act's new source review requirements under 42 U.S.C. 7501–7515 for NO_X or where the affected area is not otherwise subject to the Act's new source review requirements for emission offsets under 42 U.S.C. 7501–7515 for NO_X.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, when a finding under paragraph (c) of this section is made with respect to PM–10, or the finding is not pollutant-specific, the State shall not apply the emissions offset requirements, at a ratio of at least 2-to-1 for emission reductions to increased emissions to PM–10 precursors if the Administrator has determined under 42 U.S.C. 7513a(e) that major stationary sources of PM–10 precursors do not contribute significantly to PM–10 levels which exceed the NAAQS in the affected area.

(iv) For purposes of applying the emissions offset requirement set forth in 42 U.S.C. 7503, at the 2-to-1 ratio required under this section, the State shall comply with the provisions of a State-adopted new source review (NSR) program that EPA has approved under 42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(3) as meeting the nonattainment area NSR requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7501–7515, as amended by the 1990 Amendments, or, if no plan has been so approved, the State shall comply directly with the nonattainment area NSR requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. 7501–7515, as amended by the 1990 Amendments, or cease issuing permits to construct and operate major new or modified sources as defined in those requirements. For purposes of applying the offset requirement under 42 U.S.C. 7503 where EPA has not fully approved a State's NSR program as meeting the requirements of part D, the specifications of those provisions shall supersede any State requirement that is less stringent or inconsistent.

(v) For purposes of applying the emissions offset requirement set forth in 42 U.S.C. 7503, any permit required pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7503 and issued on or after the date the offset sanction applies under paragraph (d) of this section shall be subject to the enhanced 2-to-1 ratio under paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) *Highway funding sanction.* The highway sanction shall apply, as provided in 42 U.S.C. 7509(b)(1), in the timeframe prescribed under paragraph (d) of this section on those affected areas subject under paragraph (d) of this section to the highway sanction, but shall apply only to those portions of affected areas that are designated nonattainment under 40 CFR part 81.

[59 FR 39859, Aug. 4, 1994]

§ 52.32 Sanctions following findings of SIP inadequacy.

For purposes of the SIP revisions required by §51.120, EPA may make a finding under section 179(a) (1)–(4) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7509(a) (1)–(4), starting the sanctions process set forth in section 179(a) of the Clean Air Act. Any such finding will be deemed a finding under §52.31(c) and sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the order of sanctions and the terms for such sanctions established in §52.31.

[60 FR 4737, Jan. 24, 1995]

§ 52.33 Compliance certifications.

(a) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications, nothing in this part or in a plan promulgated by the Administrator shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test had been performed.

(b) For all federal implementation plans, paragraph (a) of this section is incorporated into the plan.

[62 FR 8328, Feb. 24, 1997]

§ 52.34 Action on petitions submitted under section 126 relating to emissions of nitrogen oxides.

(a) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's duly authorized representative.

(2) *Large Electric Generating Units (large EGUs)* means:

(i) For units that commenced operation before January 1, 1997, a unit serving during 1995 or 1996 a generator that had a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid.

(ii) For units that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1997 and before January 1, 1999, a unit serving at any time during 1997 or 1998 a generator that had a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid.

(iii) For units that commence operation on or after January 1, 1999, a unit serving at any time a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale.

(3) *Large Non-Electric Generating Units (large non-EGUs)* means:

(i) For units that commenced operation before January 1, 1997, a unit that has a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and that did not serve during 1995 or 1996 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid.

(ii) For units that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1997 and before January 1, 1999, a unit that has a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr and that did not serve at any time during 1997 or 1998 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid.

(iii) For units that commence operation on or after January 1, 1999, a unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr that:

(A) At no time serves a generator producing electricity for sale; or

(B) At any time serves a generator producing electricity for sale, if any such generator has a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less and has the potential to use 50 percent or less of the potential electrical output capacity of the unit.

(4) *New sources* means new and modified sources.

(5) NO_X means oxides of nitrogen.

(6) NO_X *allowance* means an authorization by the permitting authority or the Administrator to emit up to one ton of nitrogen oxides during the control period of the specified year or of any year thereafter.

(7) *OTAG* means the Ozone Transport Assessment Group (active 1995–1997), a national work group that addressed the problem of ground-level ozone and the long-range transport of air pollution across the Eastern United States. The OTAG was a partnership between EPA, the Environmental Council of the States, and various industry and environmental groups.

(8) *Ozone season* means the period of time beginning May 1 of a year and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

(9) *Potential electrical output capacity* means, with regard to a unit, 33 percent of the maximum design heat input of the unit.

(10) *Unit* means a fossil-fuel fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, or combined cycle system.

(b) *Purpose and applicability.* Paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section set forth EPA's affirmative technical determinations, with respect to the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone, that certain new and existing sources of emissions of nitrogen oxides (''NO_X'') in certain States emit or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, one or more States that submitted petitions in 1997–1998 addressing such NO_X emissions under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. (As used in this section, the term new source includes modified sources, as well.) Paragraph (i) of this section sets forth EPA's decisions about whether to grant or deny each of those petitions, and the remainder of this section sets forth the emissions-reduction requirements that will apply to the affected sources of NO_X emissions to the extent any of the petitions are granted.

(1) The States that submitted such petitions are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont (each of which, hereinafter in this section, may be referred to also as a ''petitioning State'').

(2) The new and existing sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petitions that emit or would emit NO_X emissions in amounts that make such significant contributions are large electric generating units (EGUs) and large non-EGUs.

(c) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in Connecticut*—(1)*Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Connecticut.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in the State of Connecticut with respect to the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is or will be:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Connecticut.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Connecticut.* The States, or portions of States, that contain sources of NO_X emissions for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) Delaware.

(ii) District of Columbia.

(iii) Portion of Indiana located in OTAG Subregions 2 and 6, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–2, of this part.

(iv) Portion of Kentucky located in OTAG Subregion 6, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–2, of this part.

(v) Maryland.

(vi) Portion of Michigan located in OTAG Subregion 2, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–2, of this part.

(vii) Portion of North Carolina located in OTAG Subregion 7, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–2, of this part.

(viii) New Jersey.

(ix) Portion of New York extending west and south of Connecticut, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–2, of this part.

(x) Ohio.

(xi) Pennsylvania.

(xii) Virginia.

(xiii) West Virginia.

(d) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in Maine*—(1) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Maine.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in the State of Maine, with respect to the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is or will be:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 of appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Maine.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Maine.* The States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) Connecticut.

(ii) Delaware.

(iii) District of Columbia.

(iv) Maryland.

(v) Massachusetts.

(vi) New Jersey.

(vii) New York.

(viii) Pennsylvania.

(ix) Rhode Island.

(x) Virginia.

(e) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in Massachusetts*—(1) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Massachusetts.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any

existing major source or group of stationary sources emits NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in the State of Massachusetts, with respect to the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (e)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Massachusetts.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Massachusetts.* The portion of a State that contains sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) All counties in West Virginia located within a 3-county-wide band of the Ohio River, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–4, of this part.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Massachusetts.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing major source or group of stationary sources emits NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, the State of Massachusetts, with respect to the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (e)(4) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Massachusetts.

(4) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Massachusetts.* The portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) All counties in Ohio located within a 3-county-wide band of the Ohio River, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–4, of this part.

(ii) All counties in West Virginia located within a 3-county-wide band of the Ohio River, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–4, of this part.

(f) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in New Hampshire*—(1) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in New Hampshire.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, the State of New Hampshire, with respect to the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is or will be:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 of appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of New Hampshire.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in New Hampshire.* The States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) Connecticut.

(ii) Delaware.

(iii) District of Columbia.

(iv) Maryland.

(v) Massachusetts.

(vi) New Jersey.

(vii) New York.

(viii) Pennsylvania.

(ix) Rhode Island.

(g) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in the State of New York*—(1) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in the State of New York.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or

would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in the State of New York, with respect to the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of New York.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in the State of New York.* The States, or portions of States, that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) Delaware.

(ii) District of Columbia.

(iii) Portion of Indiana located in OTAG Subregions 2 and 6, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–6, of this part.

(iv) Portion of Kentucky located in OTAG Subregion 6, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–6, of this part.

(v) Maryland.

(vi) Portion of Michigan located in OTAG Subregion 2, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–6, of this part.

(vii) Portion of North Carolina located in OTAG Subregions 6 and 7, as shown in appendix F, Figure F–6, of this part.

(viii) New Jersey.

(ix) Ohio.

(x) Pennsylvania.

(xi) Virginia.

(xii) West Virginia.

(h) *Affirmative technical determinations relating to impacts on ozone levels in Pennsylvania*—(1) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Pennsylvania.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in the State of Pennsylvania, with respect to the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone if it is or will be:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (h)(2) of this section; and (iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Pennsylvania.

(2) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 1-hour ozone standard in Pennsylvania.* The States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) North Carolina.

(ii) Ohio.

(iii) Virginia.

(iv) West Virginia.

(3) *Affirmative technical determinations with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Pennsylvania.* The Administrator of EPA finds that any existing or new major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in amounts that contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, the State of Pennsylvania, with respect to the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone:

(i) In a category of large EGUs or large non-EGUs;

(ii) Located in one of the States (or portions thereof) listed in paragraph (h)(4) of this section; and

(iii) Within one of the ''Named Source Categories'' listed in the portion of Table F–1 in appendix F of this part describing the sources of NO_X emissions covered by the petition of the State of Pennsylvania.

(4) *States or portions of States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard in Pennsylvania.* The States that contain sources for which EPA is making an affirmative technical determination are:

(i) Alabama.

(ii) Illinois.

(iii) Indiana.

(iv) Kentucky.

(v) Michigan.

(vi) Missouri.

(vii) North Carolina.

(viii) Ohio.

(ix) Tennessee.

(x) Virginia.

(xi) West Virginia.

(i) *Action on petitions for section 126(b) findings.* (1) For each existing or new major source or group of stationary sources for which the Administrator has made an affirmative technical determination as described in paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section as to impacts on nonattainment or maintenance of a particular NAAQS for ozone in a particular petitioning State, a finding of the Administrator that each such major source or group of stationary sources emits or would emit NO_X in violation of the prohibition of Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) with respect to nonattainment or maintenance of such standard in such petitioning State will be deemed to be made:

(i) As of November 30, 1999, if by such date EPA does not issue either:

(A) A proposed approval, under section 110(k) of the Clean Air Act, of a State implementation plan revision submitted by such State to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.121 and 51.122; or

(B) A final Federal implementation plan meeting the requirements of those sections for such State.

(ii) As of May 1, 2000, if by November 30, 1999, EPA issues the proposed approval described in paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section for such State, but, by May 1, 2000, EPA does not fully approve or promulgate implementation plan provisions meeting such requirements for such State.

(2) The making of any such finding as to any such major source or group of stationary sources shall be considered to be the making of a finding under subsection (b) of section 126 of the Clean Air Act as to such major source or group of stationary sources. Each aspect of a petition covering sources in a State as to which the Administrator has made an affirmative technical determination (as described in paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section) shall be deemed denied as the date of final approval, under section 110(k) of the Clean Air Act, of a State implementation plan revision submitted by such State to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.121 and 51.122, or promulgation of a final Federal implementation plan meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.121 and 51.122 for such State. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph (i), after such a finding has been deemed to be made under this paragraph (i) as to a particular major source or group of stationary sources in a particular State, such finding will be deemed to be withdrawn, and the corresponding part of the relevant petition(s) denied, if the Administrator issues a final action putting in place implementation plan provisions that comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.121 and 51.122 for such State.

(j) *Section 126 control remedy.* The Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program applies to the owner or operator of any new or existing large EGU or large non-EGU as to which the Administrator makes a finding under section 126(b) of the Clean Air Act pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) Starting May 1, 2003, the owner or operator of any large EGU or large non-EGU in the program must hold total NO_X allowances available under the Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program to such unit for the ozone season that are not less than the total NO_X emissions emitted by the unit during that ozone season.

(2) No later than July 15, 1999, the Administrator will promulgate regulations setting forth the Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program, including the allocation and distribution of NO_X allowances under the program in accordance with paragraphs (j)(3) and (j)(4) of this section.

(3)(i) The total amount of NO_X allowances allocated under the Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program will be equivalent to the sum of the following two tonnage limits:

(A) The total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs in the program after achievement of a 0.15 lb/mmBtu NO_X emissions rate in the ozone season by every large EGU, assuming adjusted historic ozone season heat input as defined in paragraph (j)(3)(ii) of this section; and

(B) The total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large non-EGUs in the program after achievement of a 60 percent reduction in ozone season NO_X emissions from every large non-EGU,

assuming adjusted ozone season uncontrolled emissions as defined in paragraph (j)(3)(iii) of this section.

(ii) The adjusted historic ozone season heat input for large EGUs referenced in paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A) of this section will be calculated by:

(A) Determining for each State for each year 1995 and 1996 the total actual ozone season heat input for all EGUs that operated in the State in 1995 or 1996;

(B) Determining for each State whether the total actual ozone season heat input for all EGUs that operated in the State in 1995 or 1996 is greater for 1995 or 1996; and

(C) For all of the large EGUs that operated in a State in 1995 or 1996, taking the actual ozone season heat input for each large EGU for the year determined in paragraph (j)(3)(ii)(B) of this section to have the greater total actual ozone season heat input for the State and adjusting for growth to the year 2007.

(iii) The adjusted ozone season uncontrolled emissions for large non-EGUs referenced in paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section will be calculated by taking each large non-EGU's 1995 actual ozone season NO_X emissions, increasing the NO_X emissions by removing the effect of any NO_X controls at the large non-EGU in 1995, and adjusting for growth to the year 2007.

(4)(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (j)(3) of this section, the additional NO_X allowances specified in 40 CFR 51.121(e)(3)(iii) will be available for distribution under the Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program to large EGUs and large non-EGUs in the program that are located within applicable States.

(ii) After the 2004 ozone season, the owner or operator of any large EGU or large non-EGU in the program may not use the additional NO_X allowances distributed under paragraph (j)(4)(i) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(k) *Default section 126 remedy.* (1) The provisions of this paragraph (k) will apply only if:

(i) The Administrator makes a finding under section 126(b) of the Clean Air Act pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section with regard to any new or existing large EGU or large non-EGU; and

(ii) The Administrator fails to promulgate regulations setting forth the Federal NO_X Budget Trading Program (including the allocation and distribution of NO_X allowances under the program in accordance with paragraphs (j)(3) and (j)(4) of this section) before the Administrator makes the finding described in paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) Starting May 1, 2003, the owner or operator of each large EGU or each large non-EGU as to which the Administrator makes a finding under section 126(b) of the Clean Air Act pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section shall control emissions from such unit so that the unit does not emit total NO_X emissions during the ozone season in excess of the total NO_X allowances allocated to the unit for that ozone season under paragraph (k)(3) of this section.

(3)(i) The Administrator will allocate to each large EGU and large non-EGU in the program an amount of NO_X allowances and, for certain units, deduct an amount of NO_X allowances, calculated in accordance with paragraphs (k)(3)(ii) through (vii) of this section.

(ii)(A) The heat input (in mmBtu) used for calculating NO_X allowance allocations for each large EGU and large non-EGU in the program will be:

(*1*) For NO_X allowance allocations for the 2003, 2004 and 2005 ozone seasons to any large EGU, the average of the two highest amounts of the unit's actual heat input for the ozone seasons in 1995, 1996, and 1997 and to any large non-EGU, the ozone season in 1995; and

(*2*) For a NO_X allowance allocation for ozone seasons in 2006 and thereafter to any large EGU or large non-EGU, the unit's actual heat input for the ozone season in the year that is four years before the year for which the NO_X allocation is being calculated.

(B) The unit's actual heat input for the ozone season in each year specified under paragraph (k)(3)(ii)(A) of this section will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 if the large EGU or large non-EGU was otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 75 for the ozone season, or will be

based on the best available data reported to the Administrator for the unit if the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 75 for the ozone season.

(iii) For each ozone season, the Administrator will allocate to all large EGUs in a State that commenced operation before May 1 of the ozone season used to calculate heat input under paragraph (k)(3)(ii) of this section, a total number of NO_X allowances equal to 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A) of this section) in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) The Administrator will allocate NO_X allowances to each large EGU in an amount equaling 0.15 lb/mmBtu multiplied by the heat input determined under paragraph (k)(3)(ii) of this section, rounded to the nearest whole NO_X allowance as appropriate.

(B) If the initial total number of NO_X allowances allocated to all large EGUs in the State for an ozone season under paragraph (k)(3)(iii)(A) of this section does not equal 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A) of this section), the Administrator will adjust the total number of NO_X allowances allocated to all such large EGUs for the ozone season under paragraph (k)(3)(iii)(A) of this section so that the total number of NO_X allowances allocated equals 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of such total ozone season NO_X emissions. This adjustment will be made by: multiplying each unit's allocation by 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A) of this section) divided by the total number of NO_X allowances allocated under paragraph (k)(3)(iii)(A) of this section, and rounding to the nearest whole NO_X allowance as appropriate.

(iv) For each ozone season, the Administrator will allocate to all large non-EGUs in a State that commenced operation before May 1 of the ozone season used to calculate heat input under paragraph (k)(3)(ii) of this section, a total number of NO_X allowances equal to 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large non-EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section) in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) The Administrator will allocate NO_X allowances to each large non-EGU in an amount equaling 0.17 lb/mmBtu multiplied by the heat input determined under paragraph (k)(3)(ii) of this section, rounded to the nearest whole NO_X allowance as appropriate.

(B) If the initial total number of NOx allowances allocated to all large non-EGUs in the State for an ozone season under paragraph (k)(3)(iv)(A) of this section does not equal 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large non-EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section), the Administrator will adjust the total number of NO_X allowances allocated to all such non-EGUs for the ozone season under paragraph (k)(3)(iv)(A) of this section so that the total number of NO_X allowances allocated equals 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of such total ozone season NO_X emissions. This adjustment will be made by: multiplying each unit's allocation by 95 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 98 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large non-EGUs (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section) divided by the total number of NOx allowances allocated under paragraph (k)(3)(iv)(A) of this section, and rounding to the nearest whole NOx allowance as appropriate.

(v) For each ozone season, the Administrator will allocate NO_X allowances to large EGUs and large non-EGUs that commenced operation, or are projected to commence operation, in a State on or after May 1 of the ozone season used to calculate heat input under paragraph (k)(3)(ii) of this section, in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) The Administrator will establish one allocation set-aside for each ozone season for the State. Each allocation set-aside will be allocated NO_X allowances equal to 5 percent in 2003, 2004, and 2005, or 2 percent thereafter, of the total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs and large non-EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i) of this section).

(B) The owner or operator of any large EGU or large non-EGU under paragraph (k)(3)(v) of this section may submit to the Administrator a request, in writing or in a format specified by the Administrator, to be allocated NO_X allowances for no more than five consecutive ozone seasons, starting with the ozone season during which the unit commenced, or is projected to commence, operation and ending with the ozone season preceding the ozone season for which it will receive an allocation under paragraph (k)(3)(iii) or (iv) of this section. The NO_X allowance allocation request must be submitted prior to May 1 of the first ozone season for which the NO_X allowance allocation is requested and after the date on which the State permitting authority issues a permit to construct the large EGU or large non-EGU.

(C) In a NO_X allowance allocation request under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(B) of this section, the owner or operator of a large EGU may request for an ozone season NO_X allowances in an amount that does not exceed 0.15 lb/mmBtu multiplied by the unit's maximum design heat input (in mmBtu/hr) multiplied by the number of hours remaining in the ozone season starting with the first day in the ozone season on which the unit operated or is projected to operate.

(D) In a NO_X allowance allocation request under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(B) of this section, the owner or operator of a large non-EGU may request for an ozone season NO_X allowances in an amount that does not exceed 0.17 lb/mmBtu multiplied by the unit's maximum design heat input (in mmBtu/hr) multiplied by the number of hours remaining in the ozone season starting with the first day in the ozone season on which the unit operated or is projected to operate.

(E) The Administrator will review, and allocate NO_X allowances pursuant to, each NO_X allowance allocation request under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(B) of this section in the order that the request is received by the Administrator.

(*1*) Upon receipt of the NO_X allowance allocation request, the Administrator will determine whether, and will make any necessary adjustments to the request to ensure that, for large EGUs, the ozone season and the number of allowances specified are consistent with the requirements of paragraphs (k)(3)(v)(B) and (C) of this section and, for large non-EGUs, the ozone season and the number of allowances specified are consistent with the requirements of paragraphs (k)(3)(v)(B) and (D) of this section.

(*2*) If the allocation set-aside for the ozone season for which NO_X allowances are requested has an amount of NO_X allowances not less than the number requested (as adjusted under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(E)(*1*) of this section), the Administrator will allocate the amount of the NO_X allowances requested (as adjusted under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(E)(*1*) of this section) to the large EGU or large non-EGU.

(*3*) If the allocation set-aside for the ozone season for which NO_X allowances are requested has a smaller amount of NO_X allowances than the number requested (as adjusted under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(E)(*1*) of this section), the Administrator will deny in part the request and allocate only the remaining number of NO_X allowances in the allocation set-aside to the large EGU or large non-EGU.

(*4*) Once an allocation set-aside for an ozone season has been depleted of all NO_X allowances, the Administrator will deny, and will not allocate any NO_X allowances pursuant to, any NO_X allowance allocation request under which NO_X allowances have not already been allocated for the ozone season.

(F) Within 60 days of receipt of a NO_X allowance allocation request, the Administrator will take appropriate action under paragraph (k)(3)(v)(E) of this section and notify the owner or operator of the large EGU or large non-EGU that submitted the request of the

number of NO_X allowances (if any) allocated for the ozone season to the large EGU or large non-EGU.

(vi) For a large EGU or large non-EGU that is allocated NO_X allowances under paragraph (k)(3)(v) of this section for a control period, the Administrator will deduct NO_X allowances to account for the actual utilization of the unit during the ozone season. The Administrator will calculate the number of NO_X allowances to be deducted to account for the unit's actual utilization using the following formulas and rounding to the nearest whole NO_X allowance as appropriate, provided that the number of NO_X allowances to be deducted shall be zero if the number calculated is less than zero:

NO_X allowances deducted for actual utilization for a large EGU = (Unit's NO_X allowances allocated for ozone season) − (Unit's actual ozone season utilization × 0.15 lb/mmBtu);

and

NO_X allowances deducted for actual utilization for a large non-EGU = (Unit's NO_X allowances allocated for ozone season) − (Unit's actual ozone season utilization × 0.17 lb/mmBtu),

Where:

Unit's NO_X allowances allocated for ozone season = The number of NO_X allowances allocated to the unit for the ozone season under paragraph (k)(3)(v) of this section; and

Unit's actual ozone season utilization = The utilization (in mmBtu) of the unit during the ozone season.

(vii) After each ozone season, the Administrator will determine whether any NO_X allowances remain in the allocation set-aside for a State for the ozone season. The Administrator will allocate any such NO_X allowances to the large EGUs and large non-EGUs in the State using the following formula and rounding to the nearest whole NO_X allowance as appropriate:

Unit's share of NO_X allowances remaining in allocation set-aside = Total NO_X allowances remaining in allocation set-aside × (Unit's NO_X allowance allocation ÷ Total amount of NO_X allowances allocated excluding allocation set-aside)

Where:

Total NO_X allowances remaining in allocation set-aside = The total number of NO_X allowances remaining in the allocation set-aside for the State for the ozone season;

Unit's NO_X allowance allocation = The number of NO_X allowances allocated under paragraph (k)(3)(iii) or (iv) of this section to the unit for the ozone season to which the allocation set-aside applies; and

Total amount of NO_X allowances allocated excluding allocation set-aside = The total ozone season NO_X emissions from all large EGUs and large non-EGUs in the State (as calculated under paragraph (j)(3)(i) of this section) multiplied by 95 percent if the ozone season is in 2003, 2004, or 2005 or 98 percent if the ozone season is in any year thereafter, rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

(l) *Temporary stay of rules.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subpart, the effectiveness of 40 CFR 52.34 is stayed from July 26, 1999 until November 30, 1999.

[64 FR 28318, May 25, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 33961, June 24, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. At 64 FR 28318, May 25, 1999, § 52.34 was added, effective July 26, 1999.

2. At 64 FR 33961, June 24, 1999, § 52.34 was amended by adding paragraph (l), effective July 26, 1999 to Nov. 30, 1999.